projects; and the time and overruns, if any?

THE MINISTER OF USTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): to (c) As per available information dustan Aeronautics Ltd. Korwa Proj with an outlay of Rs.80.72 crores was tioned during this period in Amethi Co uency. The Project has already gone in oduction and is on schedule.

Resources of State Electricity B

*119. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJ

SHRI SHANKER SINGH A-GHELA:

Will the Minister of ENERG be pleased to state:

(a) whether the internal resonrce nerated by State Electricity Boards were about Rs. 315 crores in 198 came down to minus Rs. 33.24 crore 1985-86; and

(b) what precautions were taken this regard to prevent such a situation a with what outcome?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN TH DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN TH MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMAT SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) According to the figures compiled by the Central Electricity Authority the State Electricity Boards generated internal resources of the order of Rs. 325 crores in 1983-84 and Rs. 477 crores in 1985-86, after adjustment of rural electrification subsidies of Rs. 732 crores for 1983-84 and Rs. 971 crores for 1985-86.

(b) Under the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1984, State Electricity Boards are required to earn a surplus of not less than 3 per cent of the net fixed assets. The State authorities have been advised to capitalise interest during construction and to release promptly the outstanding rural electrification subsidies to the Boards.

Use of imported technology for capital goods

*120. PROF. CHANDRESH P. THAKUR:

SHRI KAPIL VERMA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made in the effective use of recently Imported technology for the capital goods sector;

(b) what is the evidence of improvement, cost reduction and quality improvement in specific product groups affected thereby; and

(c) how far the same has helped in project exports from India, particularly its equipment component?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b) A number of proposed for the import of modern technology for various capital goods items have been approved over the last 2 to 3 years. The import of technology in this sector is aimed at technological upgradation and widening of the product range to meet the demand from both domestic and export markets. It is also aimed at quality and productivity improvement, cost reduction and better use of raw materials. As this sector is capital and technology intensive, it usually takes two to three years for the projects to fructify. It may therefore be too early to quantify the results of recently imported technology in the capital goods sector. However, available evidence suggests that the Indian capital goods sector is getting increasingly diversified and sophisticated and is in position to produce a wide variety of items of high quality.

(c) No precise data is available that its import of technology for the capital goods sector to its impact on project exports from India, particularly its equipments component. However, it is reasonable to state that technological upgradation and modernisation widening of the product range, cost reduction and quality improvement would definitely help the country in improving its export potential of project exports.